assign the committee rooms so far as may be necessary, which was agreed to.

which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, cailed up the bill construing the bill to increase the duty on wool to take effect ten days after its passage. Mr. Sherman explained that since offering this bill he had received information from the Secretary of the Treasury which induced him to move its indefinite postponement. It was postponed.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., haroduced a bill for the relief of John H. Ellis, Paymaster of the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on Calms.

BLLS REPERRED.

Several bills offered yesterday were taken from the table and referred to the committees appointed to-day.

BRONSTRUCTION—SUPPLENKINT TO IDE MILITARY GOVERN-MENT SILLS.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill supplementary to an act mittled "An act to provide for the efficient government of the reled states and to facilitate restoration," which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Section one directs the commanding officer of each instrict to cause a registration to be made before September 1, 1867, in each county or parsh in his district of the male critzens over twenty-one years of age resident therein, to include only those qualified to vote by he act to which this is a supplement, and who shall ake and subscribe to the following oath:—

I do hereby solemnly awar or affirm that I am sincerely

I do hereby solemnly awear or afirm that I am sincerely at earnestly attached to the Union and government of the mited States; that I will steadfastly support the constitu-on and obey the laws of the United States, and that I will, the best of my shifts, encourage all others.

to the best of my ability, encourage all others to such support and obedience. So help me God.

Section two directs the commanding general, as soon as the registration is completed, to cause an election for delegates to a convention to be held on a day not less than thirty days from the date of the proclamation of election, for the purpose of amending the existing or framing a new constitution, firmly establishing loyal civil governments, and passing needful ordinances to put the same into operation.

Section three directs that the said convention shall be called on the basis of representation on which the number of members of Congress is apportioned.

Section four provides for the appointment by the commanding general of officers or persons to make the registration, preside at the elections, receive, sort and count the votes, and make return thereof and of the persons elected, and he shall then make a proclamation of the persons elected and notify them within sixty days when and where they shall assemble to organize the convention; and when the said convention shall have amended the existing or framed a new constitution in accordance with the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be submitted to the people at an election to be held after the expiration of thirty days from notice thereof given by the convention.

with the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be submitted to the people at an election to be held after the expiration of thirty days from notice thereof given by the convention.

Section five provides that if the said constitution is ratified by a majority of the votes cast, the president of the convention shall transmit the same to the President of the convention shall transmit the same to the President of the United States, who shall transmit it to Congress if an session, and if not in session then upon its next assembling, and if it be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act recenting passed by the service of the state shall be declared serviced to representation, and sonators and representatives shall be admitted as provided in said act. Section six provides that the duties and powers delegated and conferred upon the commanding general may, with his consent, be transferred to the acting governor of the State upon his taking an oath faithfully to perform and exercise the same.

INFORE TERM PRESIDENT PROPOSITION.

Mr. Cragin introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution by prohibiting the re-election to the office of President of any person who has once served as such, whether elected as President or Vice President. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE PARES EXHIBITION.

Mr. Symber (rep.) of Mass., called up the joint resolution appropriating fifty thousand dolars for the Paris Exhibition purposes, which passed both houses last week, but failed to be engrossed in time. It was passed proposed to the state is an advantaged to the such as an advantage of the state is an advantage of the state is an advantage.

A concurrent resolution for a recess from Monday mext until the 5th of May was received from the House and ordered to lie upon the table. As real from the Clerk's desk it provides only for the adjournment of the House of Representatives, and must therefore be amended before it can pass.

YUNTHER GUARANYESS REQUIRED PRON THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 7, 1867.

mal of yesterday having been read the g a communication from the Secretary of State ing the receipt of the act to provide for the

tioth Congress:—
The members of the South Carolina Mission Conference
of the Methodist Episcopai Church, now in session, send
greedings to Congress and devout thautsgiving to Almighty
dod for the passage of the Reconstruction bill, to protect is
their rights all classes in the South.

LEVI SCOTT, President.

missioner of Public Buildings in reference to the appro-priations in the Beliclency bill for completing the repairs and furnishing the President's house.

OMMISSION TO THE INDIAN COUNTRY.
A communication from the Se-retary of the Interior was presented, urging an appropriation for the expenses of a commission to the Indian country.

Mr. NERVENS, (rep.) of Pa, in connection with the latter communication, introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purposes indicated. Read three times and passed.

Same communication, introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purposes indicated. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Pomeror, irep.) of N. Y., rose to a question of privilege, and offered concurrent resolutions that when the two houses adjourn on Monday next they adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the 8th of May noxt.

Mr. Farrsworth, (rep.) of Ill., inquired whether it was necessary to include the Senate.

Mr. Pomeror did not suppose it was, and he modified the resolution so as to apply only to the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Eldring, (dem.) of Wis., asked whether an amendment was in order to adjourn till October.

The Speaker replied that it would be if the previous question were not seconded.

Mr. Farrsworth, the resolution having been again read, remarked that that would be a rocess, not an adjournment, and he suggested that the phraseology should be altered.

Mr. Pomeror did not see the necessity of doing so, the language of the constitution being that neither House should adjourn without the consent of the other longer than three days.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., moved to lay the resolution on the table. The vote was taken and resulted, years 34, nays 101. So the resolution was not laid on the table, and it was then adopted without division.

THE JUST COMMITTEE ON RETERENCIBENT.

The Speaker presented a message from the Senate, with a concurrent resolution, to revive the Joint Committee, when appointed, to report a bill declaring who shall call conventions for the registration of the robel States, and providing for the registration of other and thay a graph of the resolution of such States shall have been approved by Congress, voting shall be by ballot.

The vote or suspending the rules was taken by year and that in all elections until the constitutions of such States shall have been approved by Congress, voting shall be by ballot.

tion as instructions to him to appoint the Judiciary Com-mittee immediately.

Mr. E-panous asked leave to offer a resolution request-ing the President to in orm the House as to the condition of the public funds as affected by the Tenure of Office act and the numerous vacancies in the subgridinate offices of the Treasury Department and the Pest Office

offices of the Treasury Department and the Pest Office Department.

Mr. Stravium objected.

Mr. Stravium objected of the loyal citizens of Virginia, asking Congress to pass certain laws providing for carrying out the recent act for the better government of the rebel States. He moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brooks, supposing it so referred, rose to move to reconsider the vote, in order to have a chance for discussion; but the Speaker recognized Mr. Sheilabarger as still entitled to the floor, and a discussion on a point of order arose, Mr. Brooks appealing from the decision of the chair, but subsequently withdrawing the appeal.

On motion of Mr. Schanek, (rop.) of Ohio, the Paymaster General was instructed to furnish a full and correct statement of the pay and allowances of each grade of army officers.

of army officers.

Mr. Struens asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act retroceding the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia.

Mr. Eldning in the State of Virginia.

Mr. Eldning in the State of Virginia.

Mr. Eldning in the Ross, (dem.) of Il., the use of the Hail of the House was granted to the Congressional Temperance Committee for Sunday evening next.

Arrises and Ill-Heartment of American Chizens in Great Beitain of the Roundries, (dem.) of N. Y., the President was requested to communicate all correspondence, documents or proceedings in possession of the Executive Department relating to the arrest, imprisonment and treatment of American citizens in Great Britain or its Provinces within the two years last past.

RESEARY, (rep.) of Mich., presented a joint resolution of the Menigan Legislature, asking for protection to the flaberies of the State in the upper panishing.

ment, as follows:—
Rebelred, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House, on the order of the Committee on Judiciary, such sum or sums of money as may be required to enable said committee to prosecute the investigation above directed and such investigation as it may be directed.

on the order of the Committee on Judiciary, such aum or sums of money as may be required to enable said committee to prosecute the investigation above directed and such investigation as it may be directed.

Mr. ARRIER, of Ohio, accepted the amendment, and proceeded to address the House. He said—Mr. Speaker, this resolution brings the House to vote upon a question of transcendant importance—it brings us face to face with a man whose usurpations have imperilled the republic. We cannot escape the consideration of this question if we would, and we ought not if we could. The report of the Judiciary Committee of the last House, made on Saturday, is a sofficient indication of the action of that body on charges looking to the impeachment of the President. It is a report which the moral sense of the nation will approve. It is to be recreited that that committee was not authorized at an earlier day to proceed with the investigation, so that it might have completed it and presented the case for the final action of the last Congress. All true men who have examined this matter impartially should regret that we have not been able to act before, but I think I may, without hazard, express the opinion that there is no cause for discouragement, that the foundations have been so carefully laid as that the machinations of the conspirators and of their chief, with all the immense power and patronage in his hands, will be unable long to stay the doom which awaits them. It is to go into the record of this House, and it will go into hastory, that the power. Nor will they permit any man in the Presidency to disregard the deliberate recorded the law-packing power. Nor will they permit my man in the Presidency to disregard the deliberate recorded the law-packing power. Nor will they permit no man—derivally no man who came into the Presidency through the door of assassination—

Mr. Nullack, (dem.) of Ind., rising, asked the Speaker whether debate was in order?

The Spraker state it is the impeachment of the President of the United States.

offered?

The SPRAKER replied that he had a right to discuss the whole sphere of the Fesciution.

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., inquired whether Mr. Ashley was allowed to go into the merits of impeachment?

The SPRAKER replied that the resolution opened up the

entire question.

Mr. Wood then inquired whether it was in order to discuss the whole question involved?

The Spraken replied that he did not see any limit to he discussion.

Mr. Wood remarked that he wished that to be under-

the discussion.

Mr. Woos remarked that he wished that to be understood.

Mr. Asuley, of Ohio, resuming, said:—As I was saying, the people of this country will never permit any manecrtainly will never permit a man who came into the Presidency through the door of assassination—to use the vast power with which the President of this country is clothed in defiance of Congress and the people. That the acting Pres dent has done all that, and more, will not be seriously denied. His usurpations of power nave been in clear violation of the constitution, and many of his acts tend directly to revolution. In fact, the message to which we were compelled to listen last session, returning, with his objections, the Reconstruction bill, was but an invitation to revolution and civil war. If any man had doubted before, he can doubt no longer, that while this man remains in the Presidency there can be no tranquility in the country; no security for life, liberty and property to the loyal citizens of the South; no such perfect restoration of the government as the Union army and the Union men of the nation have decreed; no safety for a single hour from rebellion and revolution. Sir, such a man as Mr. Johnson, coming into the Presidency as he came into it, a man of his mental and moral culture—I say nothing of the dark suspicion which crept over the minds of men as to his complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, nor of the fact which I cannot banish from my mind of the mysterious connection between his death and the treachery of his successor—Lay that such a man, in view of all that has happened, coming into the Presidency as he came into it, should have walked with uncovered head and very humbly in the presence of the loval men of the mation and of their representatives in the American Congress. If this nation does not brand with the broad seal of its condemnation the usurpations and of his the future for a repetition of his usurpations and of his over the country. Sir, unless this committee take charge of the matter, and proceed with it, this Congress might as well lay down its power. If even the evidence that has already been taken was published, and no forther action by Congress shall be had, I am satisfied that it would go to the country as a deliberate, solemn protest against repetitions in the future of the drunken electioneering tour which last year mantied the cheek of the nation with a shame—that it will be a protest against he satisfied the country, and a protest against his surprations, bis crimes and his misdemenners. Sir, his crime is not, as many suppose, the mere parfidy of which he is guilty to the men who elected him in an evil hour Vice President of the United States, black and inflamous as that crime is. His crime is the highest known to the country—a crime against the republic itself. If the investigation go no farther it will establish the question that the people of this country will not permit a man with impunity to be guilty. The United States is not the only country that has been disgraved by such an executive leader. Fortunately, however, for mankind such men are born in the world but once in conturies to curse the human race. The nation cries out in its agony, and calls upon Congress to deliver it from the shame and disgrace which the acting President of the country has brought upon it. It demands that the moral incubus which has blotted our history with its foulest blot shall be removed. In the name of loyalty betrayed, of law violated, of the constitution trampled upon, the nation demands the impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson.

The Sprakers here interrupted Mr. Ashley, and said that while he knew there was a license of debate on a resolution in resard to impeachment, he thought the gentleman from Ohio was proceeding beyond that limit.

Mr. Randall. inquired whether there was an insane asytum near here.

Mr. RANDALL inquired whether there was an insane asytum near here.

Mr. CHANLEM, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that there was one over the river. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wood expressed the hope that the gentleman from Ohio would be permitted to go on with his speech.

The Sprakers suggested to Mr. Ashley that he had used language which would be regarded as personally offensive, and that while he had the right to charge the President with crimes and mindermanors, because the constitution allows him to do so, the inferences must be left to those whom he had addressed.

Mr. Numace inquired of Mr. Ashley whether he proposed to leave the matter open to general debate, as, if not, he desired to ask him a question.

Mr. Ashley delined to yield to the question just now, and resumed his remarks, asying:—Mr. President, I do not object to these men, who are in sympathy with the Executive—

Mr. Eloanon called Mr. Ashley to order, saying he

Mr. Ashley declined to yield to the question just how, and resumed his remarks, saying:—Mr. President, I do not object to these men, who are in sympathy with the Executive—
Mr. Eloanous called Mr. Ashley to order, saying he was addressing the President of the United States, not the Speaker.
Mr. Boyzz, (dem.) of Pa. expressed the hope that Mr. Ashley would be allowed to go on without interruption, because he was doing the President service, and they appreciated his efforts very much.
Mr. Ashley said he was giad that the gentleman so regarded it, and proceeded to commence his remarks again.—Well, Mr. President—
Mr. Eldender again called him to order, amid much laughter, when the Speaker intimated to him that he must address the Chair.
Mr. Garrielle, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested that perhaps the mistake was prophetic.
Mr. Eldender said he thought the gentleman from Ohio had President on the brain.
Mr. Ashley, resuming his remarks, said:—I know many loyal hem—many among the timid who are loyal—hestiate in this matter, and the late rebels and Northern allies of the President, with all his corrupt followers, alternately threaten and supplicate that we shall postpone the consideration of this matter. They also threaten in case we proceed with it there shall be rebelillon and civil war; and all of them join in prophesying financial roin to the country if the Congress of the nation undertake to impeach the President as saraps and of his rebel allies. I hope that Congress will proceed with dignity and deliberation to the discharge of this high and important duty, uninfluenced by passion and unawed by fear. If the country can stand the shock caused by the removal of one who is detested, as the acting President is, if his removal is in pursuance of law. Before he had been one month in the Presidency he entered into combinations with the late occuries of the United States to to the States to to add the loyal men of the South, but to put the government of the South into the hands of their mortal enemies and of ours. With me thi

that Judiciary Committee. But at the same time, to be consistent, I must say that I do oppose and shall oppose it until I have some evidence presented to my mind to show that we can make an appeal to the conscience of this great nation when we seek to deprive it of its executive head. We are bringing to the test our republican principles, our popular form of government—a test such as no nation has ever yet been brought to. I trust we have not yet arrived at the same state of feeling as that which existed during the revolution of Oliver Cromwell, or that which lived in the days of Robespierre and Marat in France, when those who one day advocated the most extreme measures were the next day brought to the scaffold, because they were not far enough in the advance. Is that to be our position in this country? Sir. I have voted for every radical measure of reconstruction proposed in this House, and yet we have not adopted radical measures enough to suit the purposes of some of the gentlemen around me. They now cry for the head of the Executive.

Mr. Wood, interrupting—They want more blood.

Mr. Spadding, resuming—For what good purpose? Is it to make way for some other man or set of men? Is this whole nation to be convulsed? Is our public credit to be trified with? Are our stocks—to be brought down to thirty, twenty or ten per cent simply to granify this anxiety to remove the Executive head of the nation? Sir. I cannet go for that proposition.

Here the fall of Speaker's gavel indicated the expiration of the five minutes allowed to Mr. Spaulding, and Mr. Ashley resumed the floor.

Mr. Ninacar rose, and said—Mr. Speaker, this is a serious matter, and if the gentleman from Ohio was not in possession of facts to justify him in bringing this matter before the House, I presume he would not do so. But there is a conarge going the rounds of the newspapers affecting the gentleman himself, and tending to show that he is not a proper person to bring this matter before the country; and certain letters have been published, purport

floor for that purpose.

Mr. Ashley replied—No sir, I do not yield the floor to have the gostleman come here with any such impertinence.

The Syraker called Mr. Ashley to order for the remark, stating that while be might say that the remarks of the gentleman were not pertinent, it was objectionable and out of order to say that they were impertinent.

After a discussion between Mr. Chanler and the Speaker in reference to a point of order as to Mr. Ashley being required to take his seat on being called to order, Mr. Niblack remarked that he had no personal matter to settle with Mr. Ashley here. He always settled his personal mattery outside of this House.

Mr. Ashley and—I want to say to the gentleman from Indiana, that I should perhaps not have used the words I dd. I meant to say that his suggestion was not pertinent to the question before the House, but I will answer it.

Mr. Nimlack—Does the gentleman withdraw the expression?

Mr. Ashley—I do; and wish to say to the gentleman that the point which he raises against me has up possible connection with this case and is not pertinent to it. When those charges were first made against me I came into the House and asked an investigation of them. A committee was appointed, two of them democrats and three republicans, and the committee unanimously exonerated me from any improper motive whatever. If the private letters of any member were purioued and published they might cause quite as much trouble to explain them as those letters which some gentlemen call on me to explain. They have nothing whatever to do with this case, and I decline to yield.

Mr. Nimlack—The papers all over the country are using those letters in connection with the matter of impeachment. I never heard of the gentleman root in paper in my own district, assailed in the matter of impeachment, I never heard of the gentleman understands very well that since this matter has been introduced here I have been assailed by tapers in his own district, assailed in the most offensive manner, assailed as sent them

on, the whele contriv known. He has not only foliosis for the whele contriv known. He has not only foliosis for the property of the property o

time House, to properly characterize expressions of the character when applied to Executive beautiful character when applied to Executive beautiful characters when the proposed property and the previous as a great criminal, and he spoke sneeth the previous as a great criminal, and he spoke sneeth the previous as a great criminal, and he spoke sneeth the previous as a great criminal, and he spoke sneeth the previous of the theory of lock at the water of the Reconstructive bill at the state of the Reconstructive bill at The entire of the Reconstructive bill at the Re

nope that the House would not begin to tamper with the currency so soon.

The joint resolution directs the Secretary of the Treasury to use all money in the Treasury over and above \$70,000,000 for the purpose of redeeming the compound interest notes now outstanding, so far as they shall be presented for redemption.

Pending the question, the House adjourned at four o'clock until to-morrow.

THE FINANCIAL CREDIT OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1867.

At a meeting of the merchants on 'Change to day the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Tesolved, That in the ordinion of the Union Merchants' Exchange the financial conditions of the State justifies the restoration of us credit on the lat day of July next, and that it is the duty of the (General Assembly before an adjournment to pass such laws as will secure this object.

"As Welcome as Flowers in May,"
Said sweet sixteen, as she sprinkled PHALON'S NIGHT
BLOOMING CEREUS on her luce handkerchief,

Iron Work for Buildings.

JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, Twenty-eighth street, Second avenue and Twenty-inith street, manufacturers of every description of IRON WORK FOR BUILD-ING FURFORES, Iron Building Fronts, Girders, Columna Beama, Shutters, Vallt Lights, Eslings, Stable Fixtures, patent Opera House Chairra, &c. Particular attention patents of the manufacture of the Castings.

Estimates furnished when requested.

A .- To the Public .- Our Loss by the I

A Card.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Ma-chine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment. 495 Broadway, is being re-paired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

Address.—Polink & Son. Manufacturers. 692 Broadway, near Fourth street, have the finest and largest tock of MEERS: "HAUM goods in the country, at moderate prices. Bolling \$1.

A.—Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best Hair Dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, 10 Astor House, and by all druggists. A Boon. Lace Paper Collars for Ludies, A.—Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine our ready made Clothing for Gests, Boys and Youths, and learn the recent prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, 62 Lafayette place.

A.—Kaldenberg & Son Keep the Largest and finest selection of MEERSCHAUMS in this country. Bolling \$1. Nos. 4 and 6 John street.

Batchelor's Hair Dyc. The Best in the world; the only perfect Dyc; harmless, reliable, instantane-ous. Factory 81 Barclay street. Bartlett's Reversible Sewing Machines.
Something New.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
For use by HAND or FOOT, with Patent REVERSIBLE
MOTION at \$25. Now acknowledged to be
THE CHEAPLEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office No. 508 Broadway, corner Prince at, M. T.
A SPLENDID OPENING FOR AGENTS.

Crintadoro's Hair Dye. The Best Ever Man-afactured. Wholesale and retail; also applied, at No. 6 aster House.

Constitution Water is a Certain Cure for Diabetes and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Depot & Cite

Dr. D. Amund treats every Rheamatic Af-fection, Neuralgia and Sain Disasses. Wonderful cure always guaranteed. Office & Bleecker street. Florence Reversible Feed MACHINES, LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES, 506 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing

Lock wood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. Len & Perrin's Sauce—Delicions with Soup, fish, game, meats, &c. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Agents for the United States.

Miller & Co., Cannel Street-After May Union square.-Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Part of the Estate of the Late J. J. Myer. Esq. at Harlem, sinate on Eighth avenue, Seventh avenue, 133d, 134th and 135th streets, consisting of about 110 beautiful letel Lots, will be sold this day, by A. J. BLERCKAR SON & CO.

Ranges. Ranges, for Hotels and Families-lotel cooking apparatus a specialty. Largo assortment on and. New styles, sew improvements. BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., Manufacturers, 247 Water street.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes Paid in gold. Information jurnished. The highest rates pad for Deubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. T.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels and gives red, health and comfort, to mother and child. During the process of techning its value is incalculable. It softens the game, reduces inflammation and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child and comfort to the mother.

Be sure and call for Mrs. WINSLOW'S GOOTHING SYRUP, having the fee simile of "Curius & Perkins" on the outside, wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock Stitch Sewing Machine .-ELIAS HOWE, Jr. (original juvenior of the sewing machine), President, 699 Broadway, New York. Wheeler & Wilson's Lockstv.ch Sewlag Machine and Buttonbok Machine, 625 Bryadway.